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FROZEN STRAWBERRIES

ARRIVE FROM MEXICO

A preliminary report on frozen strawberry imports from Mexico for the week ending June 30 shows .9 million pounds to the United States and .2 million pounds to Canada.

SALES OF FRENCH CIGARETTES
CONTAINING U.S. LEAF RISE

Sales of French cigarettes containing U.S. leaf during 1961 totaled 25.5 million pounds, compared with 21.6 million in 1960. This was 25 percent of total cigarette sales as opposed to 22 percent for the previous year.

CIGARETTES: Metropolitan France, sales of principal French brands containing U.S. tobacco, 1959-61

Brand	1959	1960	1961
	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
Gitanes 1/.....	15,223	18,373	21,711
Royales 2/.....	1,096	1,490	1,830
Balto 2/.....	1,025	979	919
Rallye 2/.....	300	276	247
Week-End 2/.....	342	317	511
High Life 2/.....	220	198	176
Parliament 2/.....	---	---	79
Total.....	18,206	21,633	25,473

1/ Contains some U.S. dark tobaccos. 2/ Contains mostly U.S. light cigarette tobaccos.

Sales of Gitanes, which contain some U.S. fire-cured leaf, rose from 18.4 million pounds in 1960 to 21.7 million in 1961. Combined sales of Royales and Week-End were almost 30 percent greater than the 1.8 million pounds sold in 1960. Gains in these brands more than offset slight declines in sales of Balto and Rallye. During 1961 Parliament was introduced and sales totaled 79,000 pounds.

Gitanes and Royales have been advertised extensively under a joint market development program undertaken by the French Monopoly, the U.S. tobacco trade, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Total sales of cigarettes last year in metropolitan France, at 101.5 million pounds, were 3.2 percent greater than the 98.4 million pounds sold in 1960. Imported cigarettes amounted to 4 million pounds, with American brands accounting for about 64 percent of the total. Sales of other Common Market countries' brands rose to 304,000 pounds from 236,000 pounds in 1960.

Sales of French filter-tipped cigarettes last year totaled 12.7 million pounds, compared with 10 million in 1960. Filter-tips represented 13.7 percent of total sales of domestic brands compared with 11.1 percent for the previous year.

FINLAND'S TOBACCO IMPORTS CONTINUED UPWARD IN 1961

Finland's imports of unmanufactured tobacco continued to rise through 1961.

Imports last year totaled 16 million pounds--18.3 percent greater than the 1960 level of 13.5 million. Larger takings from the United States accounted for most of the increase.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: Finland, imports by country of origin, 1960-61 1/

Country of origin	1960	1961
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
United States.....	6,625	9,438
Greece.....	3,336	3,621
Turkey.....	2,130	1,711
Rhodesias-Nyasaland.....	331	414
U.S.S.R.....	368	101
Brazil.....	139	96
Thailand.....	33	86
Mexico.....	4	77
Indonesia.....	110	57
Other.....	421	369
Total.....	13,497	15,970
1/ Actual arrivals and not duty-paid imports.		

Imports of U.S. leaf, at 9.4 million pounds, were almost one-third larger than the 1960 level of 6.6 million pounds. The U.S. share of the Finnish market represented 59 percent of total imports, compared with 49 percent for the previous year. The continued rise in sales of filter-tipped cigarettes containing high percentages of U.S. flue-cured and burley tobacco assures a continuation of a high level of imports from the United States.

Imports of oriental tobaccos were about the same as in 1960. Larger takings from Greece about offset reduced purchases from Turkey and the U.S.S.R. Imports from the Rhodesias-Nyasaland, Thailand, and Mexico were larger than in 1960, while imports from Brazil, Indonesia, the Dominican Republic, and Cuba were down.

MEXICAN LEAF TOBACCO EXPORTS SET A RECORD

Mexico's exports of unmanufactured tobacco during 1961 totaled 3 million pounds--a record high. The principal export markets for Mexican leaf tobacco during 1961 included West Germany, Portugal, the Netherlands, Sweden, the United States, and Belgium.

PAKISTAN'S SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN CALLS FOR INCREASED CIGARETTE PRODUCTION

During 1961, 9,946 million pieces of cigarettes were produced by nine factories in Pakistan.

Under the Second Five-Year Plan (July 1960-65) a production goal of 15,000 million pieces per annum would be achieved by expanding existing plant capacities and the construction of new factories.

The Pakistan Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation, Limited has granted a loan to modernize one factory. The planned production goal envisages the manufacture of cheaper brands of cigarettes.

JAPANESE CIGARETTE OUTPUT CONTINUES UPWARD

Cigarette output by the Japan Monopoly Corporation continued its upward trend through 1961.

Output totaled 132.8 billion pieces, compared with 123.5 and 110.7 billion pieces during 1960 and 1959, respectively. A further gain of about 12 percent is expected during 1962.

To meet the increased production goals, the Monopoly plans to build a new cigarette factory and to enlarge the capacities of five existing plants during 1962. The number of cigarette factories at the end of 1962 will total 38 with a production capacity of 143.7 billion pieces, or 11.8 billion more than last year. During the past few years, actual output has exceeded reported capacity.

TOGO'S TOBACCO IMPORTS UP

Togo's imports of unmanufactured tobacco during 1961 totaled 239,000 pounds, compared with 112,000 pounds in 1960.

Larger takings from the United States and the Rhodesias-Nyasaland accounted for the increase. Imports of U.S. leaf, at 171,000 pounds, were more than double the 1960 level of 68,000 pounds and represented 72 percent of total imports. Takings from the Rhodesias-Nyasaland rose to 48,000 pounds from only 6,000 pounds in 1960 while imports from the Republic of South Africa were smaller than a year ago.

Imports of tobacco manufactures, principally cigarettes, totaled 853,000 pounds, or 7.5 percent larger than the 793,000 pounds imported in 1960. Larger takings from the United Kingdom and the United States were more than enough to offset reduced imports from both Algeria and France. However, Algeria continued as the leading supplier. Imports from Algeria last year totaled 582,000 pounds and represented 68.3 percent of total imports, compared with 76.4 percent in 1960. Imports from the United Kingdom and the United States last year amounted to 187,000 and 42,000 pounds, respectively.

PORTUGAL'S CIGARETTE OUTPUT TURNED DOWNWARD IN 1961

Cigarette output in Portugal, including the Azores and Madeira, turned downward during 1961 after showing a continuous gain for every year since 1947 with the exception of 1954. The decline was attributed to the 15 percent sales tax levied on the higher priced brands effective July 1, 1961.

Production last year totaled 12.4 million pounds, compared with 13.7 million in 1960 and was comparable to the 1958 level of 12.2 million. Production of cut tobacco, at 1.47 million pounds, was also about 6 percent smaller than the 1.56 million pounds produced in 1960.

IRISH TRADE IN DAIRY PRODUCTS

Ireland's exports of butter in first quarter, 1962, declined 60 percent from first quarter, 1961, when shipments were 14 million pounds.

Smaller sales to the United Kingdom (5 million pounds compared with 14 million pounds last year) accounted for almost all of this decrease. Under present British import restrictions, Ireland is limited to exports of 27 million pounds of butter for the year April 1, 1962-March 31, 1963.

Shipments of nonfat dry milk also dropped sharply from 4 million pounds to 1 million pounds.

Chocolate crumb exports increased 6 percent to 7 million pounds. The United Kingdom continued to be the principal market for this product.

Shipments of dry whole milk rose from 68,000 pounds last year to 2 million pounds in first quarter, 1962. Exports of 1.8 million pounds to Venezuela accounted for this increase. There were no sales to Venezuela in comparable 1961.

JAPAN PLANS INCREASED DAIRY EXPORTS

The Japanese Government has recently been encouraging dairy product exports.

Sugar imported for use in manufactured products for export is exempt from duty and the government has also exempted nonfat dry milk, dry whole milk, and butter milk from duty payment if it is used to produce processed dairy products for reexport. The Dairy Products Trading Company, established in 1954, will be assigned as authorized exporter. Manufacturers who export through this company will be granted the duty-free imports of raw materials used in processing.

Present shipments go to the Korean Republic, Ryukus, and the Republic of China. Prior to World War II the Japanese had a limited market in Southeast Asia for dairy products. The current annual export target is about 5.3 million pounds of processed milk products including infant foods and ice cream mix. The import of nonfat dry milk, the most important raw material for these products, is estimated at the equivalent of \$.8 to \$1.4 million.

AUSTRALIAN MEAT SHIPMENTS TO THE UNITED STATES

Two ships left Australia the second week of June with 2,011,520 pounds of beef and 194,880 pounds of mutton for the United States.

Ship	: Sailing:	Destina-	: Arrival:	Cargo	: Quantity
	: date :	tion 1/	: date :		: Pounds
	:	:			
Ventura.....	June 13	Los Angeles	July 2	Beef	452,480
	:	San Francisco	" 7	"	288,960
	:	"	" "	Mutton	112,000
	:	Seattle	" 14	Beef	143,360
	:	"	" "	Mutton	44,800
	:	Portland	" 16	Beef	266,560
Mariposa.....	June 15	San Francisco	" 4	"	459,200
	:	"	" "	Mutton	38,080
	:	Los Angeles	" 9	Beef	400,960
	:	:			

1/ Cities listed indicate location of purchaser and usually the port of arrival and general market area, but meat may be diverted to other areas for sale.

YUGOSLAVIA SMALL MARKET FOR U.S. MEAT PRODUCTS

Prospects are dim for U.S. sales of most livestock and meat products to Yugoslavia. However, it will continue to import inedible tallow, for soap making and other industrial uses, and hides and skins.

Yugoslavia is a net exporter of livestock and livestock products and generally has a shortage of dollars and other foreign exchange. In 1960 it became a net exporter of lard and is expected to continue to remain so.

In recent years cattle hides, tallow, lard, and small amounts of sausage casings have been imported from the United States, mostly financed by U.S. foreign aid programs and Public Law 480. U.S. exports of hides and skins to Yugoslavia in 1960-61 totaled \$767,000 compared with \$1.2 million a year earlier and \$2.7 million in 1958-59. Inedible tallow shipments in 1961 amounted to \$309,000.

MONETARY REFORM IN KOREA

Effective June 10, 1962, Korean hwan notes were revalued at the rate of 10 hwan to 1 won, the new currency unit. The official exchange rate was adjusted from 1,300 hwan per U.S. dollar to 130 won per dollar.

All hwan notes ceased to be legal tender, except for denominations of less than 50 hwan, which are to continue to be legal tender until July 10, but at one-tenth of their former face value.

The currency reform is intended to mobilize cash hoardings in the private sector into banking institutions, and to avoid inflationary tendencies by curbing consumption and speculative investment expenditures.

U.S. IMPORTS OF MOST LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS INCREASED IN JANUARY-MAY

U.S. imports of beef, veal, pork, mutton, variety meats, wool, hides and skins, and cattle were higher in January-May than in the same period of 1961.

Red meat imports were 47 percent larger in January-May 1962 than a year earlier. The 56 percent larger beef and veal imports reflected increased imports of boneless beef and veal from Oceania and Central America. The rate of increase declined in April and May from the exceptionally high level of January-March.

Pork imports were 24 percent above the first 5 months of 1961, with the increase mostly fresh pork from Canada. Imports of canned hams and shoulders were only slightly above the previous year.

Imports of mutton were 53 percent larger. Mutton imports consist almost entirely of frozen boneless mutton which is used as a substitute for manufacturing beef. Inshipments of lamb were 24 percent below those of January-May the previous year.

Variety meat imports rose 39 percent because of increased shipments from Australia and New Zealand.

Wool imports were 3 percent larger in the first 5 months of 1962 than in the same period of 1961. Larger imports of apparel wool (dutiable) more than offset the 22 percent decline in imports of carpet wool.

Hide and skin imports were considerably higher. Increases ranged from a high of 210 percent for pigskins to 16 percent for goatskins and kidskins.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS: U.S. imports of selected items, May 1961 and 1962,
January-May 1961 and 1962, with percentage change

(Product weight basis)

Commodity	May			January-May		
	1961	1962	Percent change	1961	1962	Percent change
	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000	
	pounds	pounds	Percent	pounds	pounds	Percent
Red meats:						
Fresh, frozen, canned, and cured beef & veal....	41,635	51,448	+24	203,298	324,390	+60
Other meats <u>1/</u>	1,759	1,536	-13	11,328	10,309	-9
Total beef and veal....	43,394	52,984	+22	214,626	334,699	+56
Pork.....	12,176	19,095	+57	69,609	86,498	+24
Mutton.....	4,290	2,962	-31	21,468	32,826	+53
Lamb.....	1,034	432	-58	6,752	5,152	-24
Total red meat.....	60,894	75,473	+24	312,455	459,175	+47
Variety meats.....	109	129	+18	670	929	+39
Wool (clean basis):						
Dutiable.....	7,682	9,399	+22	39,268	57,367	+46
Duty-free.....	12,760	9,990	-20	67,200	52,704	-22
Total wool.....	20,442	19,389	-5	106,468	110,071	+3
Hides & skins (1,000 pcs.):						
Cattle and buffalo.....	77	121	+57	272	677	+149
Calf.....	46	54	+17	148	241	+63
Kip.....	33	86	+161	205	314	+53
Sheep and lamb.....	2,648	3,386	+28	13,738	16,378	+19
Goat and kid.....	1,341	1,202	-10	5,945	6,888	+16
Horse.....	46	63	+37	142	234	+65
Pig.....	81	182	+125	261	809	+210
Live cattle (number <u>2/</u>)....	59,128	90,156	+52	357,833	492,232	+38

1/ Other meat, canned, prepared, or preserved. 2/ Includes cattle for breeding.

U.S. Department of Commerce.

Cattle imports of 492,232 head were 38 percent larger. Imports from Mexico accounted for about 75 percent of the imports in January-May compared with 80 percent in January-May 1961. Although imports from Mexico have been at a record level, Canadian shipments to the United States are nearly double those of January-May 1961 and have accounted for a larger share of total imports.

MEXICAN CATTLE EXPORT QUOTA INCREASED AGAIN

Mexico has again increased its export quota for live cattle. The new quota for the year ending August 31, 1962, is 624,400 head.

Recent increases were given to the states of Sonora--59,300 head, and Coahuila--15,000 head. (For more details on previous changes see Foreign Crops and Markets, June 25, 1962). In two of the three most recent Mexican export years (September 1-August 31) cattle shipments have exceeded the 384,000 head quota. Exports have tended to vary seasonally with heavy shipments starting in December and continuing through May.

Cattle numbers had hit a low in 1954 after the last major outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease. At that time Mexican exports of heifers and cows were prohibited and quotas were set for exports of steers so as to restrict the export of breeding cattle and to rebuild cattle numbers. The restrictive measures have been effective and have resulted in record cattle numbers.

On January 1, 1962, Mexican cattle numbers were estimated at 22.5 million. Ranges in northern Mexico, which supply most of the feeder cattle exported to the United States, are stocked to capacity or overstocked. These factors, combined with recent reductions in the cattle export tax and relatively high U.S. prices, have fostered exports to the United States and have necessitated raising the export quota.

JAPAN ASKS FOR VOLUNTARY MUTTON IMPORT CONTROLS

The Japanese Government has requested processors to voluntarily control mutton imports because of their sharp rise in recent years and have become one of the causes of the large drop in hog prices.

Mutton imports increased from about 7 million pounds in 1959 to 50 million in 1961. About 80 percent of the imports are used in the manufacture of sausage. With imported mutton prices 30 percent to 40 percent lower than pork, processors have been using larger proportions of mutton in most kinds of prepared products. In recent years almost half of Japan's pork production has been used by processors.

Japan has been supporting hog prices by purchasing hog carcasses. The government has warned processors that further reductions in pork prices would force farmers out of hog raising and reduce future supplies of pork.

The government has considered changing the licensing system and increasing import taxes but will not use these methods to reduce imports if voluntary restraints prove effective.

EGYPTIAN IMPORTS OF U.S.
MEAT PRODUCTS LIMITED

Only limited markets exist in Egypt for livestock and meat products from the United States.

Ordinarily Egypt obtains most of its import requirements from countries with which it has trade agreements. These include Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Denmark, and Poland. Products under these trade agreements are usually paid for in Egyptian pounds or in British Sterling, but may be bought for dollars. Price competition is usually of secondary importance in these transactions.

Inedible tallow is the major livestock item purchased in the United States. Sales have been made for dollars as well as for Egyptian pounds under Title I, Public Law 480. Per capita use of tallow, mostly for soap manufacture, is low and the potential for increased consumption is excellent providing current foreign exchange balances are maintained or increased.

There is some prospect for larger U.S. sales of edible tallow. Total fat and oil consumption is low and cooking oil is rationed. Hydrogenation facilities are more than adequate for treating domestic cottonseed oils and imported vegetable oils so there is little prospect for increased imports of hydrogenated animal shortenings.

Lard and pork are not consumed by the Moslems and domestic production is nearly adequate for the very small domestic requirements. There seems to be no potential for increased imports of casings. Beef, veal, lamb, and mutton are imported mainly from Australia and Argentina. Variety meats are not imported at present, but the government would consider imports of these meats (from beef or sheep) at favorable prices.

PYRETHRUM PRODUCTION
INCREASES IN KENYA

Kenya is the largest producer of pyrethrum, supplying 70 percent of the world's requirements.

Kenya's 1961-62 crop (July-June) is expected to exceed 24.6 million pounds compared with 20.2 million for the previous season. During 1961, Kenya exported 5.7 million pounds of pyrethrum and 14.8 million pounds of extract.

UNITED NATIONS COFFEE ---
CONFERENCE BEGINS

A coffee negotiating conference at the United Nations headquarters in New York starts July 9.

(Continued)

The conference will be considering a proposed long-term international coffee agreement. The proposed agreement includes both producing and consuming countries.

The present International Coffee Agreement is an export quota arrangement, and is among producing countries only. This Agreement expires September 30, 1962.

COLOMBIA'S COFFEE EXPORTS DOWN SLIGHTLY

Exports of coffee from Colombia for the 1961-62 year (October-September) have lagged when compared to 1960-61.

It is expected that total exports for the 1961-62 year may be about 5.9 million bags (132,276 pounds each). This would be a decrease of 138,000 bags from 1960-61.

Coffee exported to non-quota markets during 1961-62 will probably amount to about 150,000 bags. Practically all of this coffee moves under special financing arrangements. Stocks on September 30 will probably be near 7 million bags, or about the same as the exportable production for a crop year.

FINANCING ARRANGED FOR BRAZILIAN COFFEE GROWERS

The Brazilian Coffee Institute has approved the system of financing arrangements for the 1962-63 coffee crop.

Up to 85 percent of the value of the expected crop will be pre-financed by payments to individual growers. Last year's crop was financed on the basis of 80 percent of established prices for various grades. The financing will also be applied (at 80 percent) for unprocessed coffee deposited in adequate warehouses.

A frost was reported May 30 in Parana. This may have caused as much as a 3 percent reduction in the size of the 1962-63 crop in that state.

AUSTRIA'S RICE IMPORTS DOWN

Rice imports into Austria during January-March were 10,175 metric tons, down 3 percent from the 10,439 tons in the same period in 1961.

Italy supplied three-fourths of the rice and imports from that source were up 1,163 tons. Egypt, the second largest supplier, sent 62 percent less rice.

Imports in calendar year 1961, at 38,147 metric tons, were only slightly less than the 38,493 tons imported in 1960. Imports from Italy--the principal source--were up 4,990 tons. The amount from Communist countries totaled only 1,347 tons compared with 10,134 tons in 1960.

RICE: Austria, imports, by country of origin, and by classification, January-March 1962 with comparisons

Country of origin	Average		1960	1961	January-March	
	1951-55	1956-60			1961	1962 <u>1/</u>
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
Semi-milled rice.....	0	458	375	127	<u>2/</u>	32
Milled rice:						
Argentina.....	209	74	0	0	0	0
China, Mainland.....	196	445	56	268	79	<u>2/</u>
Egypt.....	1,248	3,681	2,383	256	190	0
Italy.....	16,283	15,684	18,312	22,211	5,300	6,645
Hungary.....	989	2,438	1,977	277	243	0
Netherlands.....	982	294	173	183	51	35
Thailand.....	80	1,219	1,429	1,608	271	402
United States.....	<u>2/</u>	194	368	904	177	348
Other countries.....	1,328	624	736	566	96	177
Total.....	<u>21,315</u>	<u>24,653</u>	<u>25,434</u>	<u>26,273</u>	<u>6,407</u>	<u>7,607</u>
Broken rice:						
Argentina.....	86	286	0	788	148	127
China, Mainland.....	0	2,563	8,101	802	802	500
Egypt.....	275	2,273	857	4,435	1,887	797
Greece.....	125	316	0	50	0	69
Italy.....	2,646	2,470	3,298	4,389	1,195	1,013
Netherlands.....	449	33	20	218	0	0
United States.....	616	300	50	24	0	0
Other countries.....	292	384	358	1,041	0	30
Total.....	<u>4,489</u>	<u>8,625</u>	<u>12,684</u>	<u>11,747</u>	<u>4,032</u>	<u>2,536</u>
Total rice.....	<u>25,804</u>	<u>33,736</u>	<u>38,493</u>	<u>38,147</u>	<u>10,439</u>	<u>10,175</u>

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Less than one metric ton.

Statistik des Aussenhandels.

BURMA'S RICE SUPPLIES RUNNING SHORT

Burma's State Agricultural Marketing Board (SAMB) announced on June 9 it had run out of Ngasein Small Mills Special rice and still needed from 180,000 to 200,000 tons to meet export commitments before September 30.

Agreements with importing countries were concluded early in the year for exports from Burma of 1.5 million long tons (1 long ton=2,240 pounds) of Ngasein SMS. As of mid-June, about 1.3 million had been shipped. Foreign buyers--notably Indonesia and Rumania--were pressing for speedy shipment for the rice under contract.

The SAMB appealed to private rice millers and traders to sell Ngasein to the SAMB at the fixed official rate of \$63 per long ton (\$2.81 per 100 pounds) plus a bonus of \$3.15 a ton (14 cents). The prevailing open-market price for Ngasein SMS ranges from \$79.80 to \$92.40 per ton (\$3.56-4.12) depending on quality.

The all-Burma Rice Industrialists' Association (ABRIA) replied that it would be difficult to provide the amount requested at once and that the price offered was unfair, since ABRIA members were required to buy paddy on the open market at higher prices than the official rate.

After negotiations between the two organizations, it was announced on June 12 that an agreement had been reached in which certain concessions were accepted by ABRIA. Among these were the following: (1) Purchase prices for paddy will be fixed according to SAMB zones and will be determined by adding the actual expenses of millers to the official purchase price of SAMB; (2) expenses incurred by rice millers in the purchase of paddy will be fixed according to zones by the SAMB in consultation with ABRIA, (3) premiums from \$3.15 to \$5.25 per ton (14-23 cents per 100 pounds) will be given above the purchase price for high-quality Ngasein paddy bought from millers.

The ABRIA urged rice millers to assist the SAMB by milling 180,000 tons of Ngasein as soon as possible.

BRAZIL'S RICE CROP REDUCED BY UNFAVORABLE WEATHER

Unfavorable weather has reduced 1961-62 rice production in Brazil.

Indications are that the harvests have been poor in all producing states except Rio Grande do Sul and possibly Minas Gerais and Goias. Production in Rio Grande do Sul, the exporting state, approximated the record 920,000 metric tons of 1960-61.

The outlook is for a general shortage of rice in Brazil. The country is not expected to have any for export, since the surplus of Rio Grande do Sul will be needed by other states. Rice dealers and growers are holding out for higher prices.

Brazil's average production during the 5 years ended 1960 was 4,057,000 metric tons of rough rice, according to official figures. The average for Rio Grande do Sul was 792,000 (20 percent); for Minas Gerais, it was 741,000 (18 percent), and for Goias, 489,000 (12 percent).

Sao Paulo is the largest producing state, with an average of 854,000 tons (21 percent). In years of poor crops, it draws heavily on rice from Rio Grande do Sul.

RICE (milled): Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, shipments to other states and exports, by quarters, October 1960-June 1961, by month, July-December, 1961

Period	Shipments				Exports	Total
	Guanabara:	Sao Paulo:	Other	Total		
	1/ m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.
1960:						
October-December....	44.6	12.4	14.8	71.8	0.1	71.9
1961:						
January-March.....	24.9	6.9	8.8	40.6	1.1	41.7
April-June.....	37.5	6.6	22.3	66.4	7.4	73.8
July.....	10.7	.8	4.2	15.7	13.4	29.1
August.....	6.4	1.1	7.2	14.7	2.5	17.2
September.....	9.1	3.2	5.7	18.0	17.2	35.2
October.....	12.0	4.9	4.8	21.7	23.2	44.9
November.....	34.1	7.7	10.8	52.6	32.4	85.0
December.....	5.3	9.4	7.5	22.2	16.1	38.3
Total.....	140.0	40.6	71.3	251.9	113.3	365.2

1/ Mainly to Rio de Janeiro.

Lavoura Arrozeira.

FRENCH WHEAT AND FLOUR EXPORTS SLIGHTLY BELOW LAST YEAR

French wheat and flour exports at 1.2 million metric tons from July 1961 through March 1962 were about 15,000 tons less than during the first 9 months of 1960-61.

Wheat exports were 845,000 tons, compared with 959,000 the previous season. Practically all exports were to Europe and Africa in both years. There was only a slight decrease in shipments to West Germany which is the principal market for French wheat, while exports to the Netherlands, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom were somewhat larger. Exports to other European countries were down.

Wheat exports to Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia during July-March 1961-62 were 209,000 tons below last season. However, an increase of 163,000 tons was made in shipments to other African areas.

(Continued)

**WHEAT AND FLOUR: French exports by country of destination, July-March 1960-61
and July-March 1961-62**

Country of destination	July-March 1960-61			July-March 1961-62		
	Wheat	Flour 1/	Total	Wheat	Flour 1/	Total
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
Western Hemisphere:						
British America	--	16,551	16,551	--	28,018	28,018
French West Indies	--	37,038	37,038	--	39,125	39,125
Bolivia	--	4,406	4,406	--	6,269	6,269
Chile	--	4,451	4,451	--	8,970	8,970
Total 2/	--	62,446	62,446	--	82,382	82,382
Europe:						
Albania	29,445	--	29,445	--	--	--
Belgium-Luxembourg	1,497	3,331	4,828	7	561	568
Cyprus	9,696	--	9,696	--	--	--
Denmark	9,139	679	9,818	450	1,158	1,608
Germany, West	370,769	18,684	389,453	367,007	23,216	390,223
Netherlands	4,774	585	5,359	15,536	887	16,423
Norway	2,360	--	2,360	--	249	249
Portugal	11,040	--	11,040	5,985	--	5,985
Switzerland	35,742	249	35,991	45,737	383	46,120
United Kingdom	66,114	9,841	75,955	89,405	13,236	102,641
Total 2/	540,576	33,369	573,945	524,127	39,690	563,817
Asia:						
Arabia	--	10,056	10,056	--	5,200	5,200
Cambodia	--	2,521	2,521	--	547	547
Ceylon	--	13,008	13,008	--	13,687	13,687
China, Mainland	--	--	--	--	38,599	38,599
India	--	--	--	--	12,650	12,650
Indonesia	--	11,198	11,198	--	1,901	1,901
Iran	--	--	--	--	13,891	13,891
Lebanon	--	7,326	7,326	--	1,440	1,440
Malaya and Singapore	--	13,299	13,299	--	14,125	14,125
Portuguese Asia	--	4,433	4,433	--	3,137	3,137
Total 2/	--	61,841	61,841	--	105,177	105,177
Africa:						
Algeria	104,491	2,609	107,100	37,815	3,929	41,744
British Africa	--	3,448	3,448	--	14,651	14,651
Cameroon	--	8,278	8,278	90,682	8,687	99,369
Congo, Republic of	--	3,390	3,390	--	4,071	4,071
Libya	--	7,508	7,508	--	--	--
Malagasy, Republic of	--	16,597	16,597	--	23,654	23,654
Morocco	156,799	--	156,799	75,749	--	75,749
Soudan and Senegal	91,591	1,646	93,237	37,379	2,802	40,181
Sudan	--	5,852	5,852	--	--	--
Tunisia	61,082	--	61,082	4	--	4
Western Africa, n.e.c.	2,895	2,916	5,811	75,206	5,889	81,095
Western Equatorial Africa	--	5,184	5,184	--	12,710	12,710
Total 2/	416,858	57,428	474,286	316,835	76,393	393,228
French Oceania	--	11,989	11,989	--	12,398	12,398
Unspecified	1,848	26,544	28,392	3,997	36,844	40,841
World total	959,282	253,617	1,212,899	844,959	352,884	1,197,843
Equivalent, 1,000 bushels	35,247	9,319	44,566	31,047	12,966	44,013

1/ Grain equivalent. 2/ Total of listed countries only.

Compiled from official and other sources.

Flour exports at 353,000 tons (in grain equivalent) during July-March 1961-62 were 39 percent larger than a year earlier. This increase was largely due to 65,000 tons shipped to Mainland China, India, and Iran where none was exported during the same period in 1960-61. In contrast, smaller shipments were made to Indonesia, Lebanon, Libya, and Sudan.

MEXICAN SHIPMENTS OF FRESH VEGETABLES

The following fresh vegetables and fruit crossed the border at Nogales, Arizona during the period June 1 to June 15 (in thousands of pounds, last year's figures in parentheses): cantaloupes 7,689 (3,134); corn 4 (0); eggplant 1 (0); garlic 295 (160); peppers 17 (36); snap beans 61 (0); tomatoes 1,885 (585); watermelons 5,586 (2,120); and grapes 217 (27).

JAPAN'S FATS AND OILS SUPPLY EXPECTED TO INCREASE MODERATELY

Japan's supply of edible fats and oils in 1962 may be moderately larger than the 925,000 metric tons estimated to have been available in 1961. Production and imports probably will increase about 4 percent each.

Marine oil production and butter production are each expected to be up about 10 percent from last year. Production of other animal fats and oils may increase about 8 percent, and vegetable oils about 2 percent.

Because of the expansion in whale oil production this year to 131,800 tons, compared with 115,500 in 1961, exports of marine oils probably will increase substantially. Most of the whale oil obtained in the Antarctic in previous years has been exported, and efforts are being made to export this year's oil production. Japan has exported 61,600 tons thus far, of which 60,000 tons went to Europe, and 1,600 tons to Communist China and North Korea.

Per capita consumption of fats and oils for food increased from 10.3 pounds in 1960 to 11.4 pounds in 1961 and is expected to reach about 11.8 pounds in 1962.

The Japanese Government has been gradually liberalizing imports of fats and oils since April 1961. There are 17 commodities remaining under the fund allocation system, but 11 of these, including soybean oil and soybean meal, are scheduled to be liberalized on or before October 1, 1962, (Foreign Crops and Markets, May 7, 1962). Thus, after October 1 only a few fats and oils commodities, those which compete most strongly with domestically-produced commodities, will remain under the fund allocation system. These are rapeseed and mustard seed, rapeseed and mustard seed oil and oilcake, peanuts, peanut cake, and butter.

(Continued)

**EDIBLE FATS AND OILS: Japan's supply and distribution,
1960, 1961, and forecast 1962**

Item	1960	1961	Forecast 1962
	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>metric tons</u>	<u>metric tons</u>	<u>metric tons</u>
Supply:			
Opening stocks, January 1.....	43.2	53.1	53.8
Production 1/:			
Vegetable oil.....	450.8	446.0	453.3
Marine oil.....	139.0	156.4	173.1
Butter.....	11.8	13.4	14.7
Other animal fats and oils..	41.5	53.4	57.5
Total production.....	643.1	669.1	698.6
Imports:			
Vegetable oil.....	18.9	17.6	24.5
Marine oil.....	1.0	1.0	1.0
Butter, margarine and shortening.....	1.1	.5	.7
Other animal fats and oils..	193.5	183.4	185.0
Total imports.....	214.5	202.4	211.2
Total supply.....	900.8	924.7	963.6
Distribution:			
Exports:			
Vegetable oil.....	22.2	29.5	20.0
Marine oil.....	84.6	103.5	111.8
Butter, margarine and shortening.....	.6	.6	.6
Other animal fats and oils..	3.3	4.1	4.0
Total exports.....	110.8	137.8	136.4
Domestic disappearance:			
Food.....	434.2	484.3	508.4
Industry and waste 2/.....	302.7	248.9	264.9
Total domestic disappearance.....	737.0	733.1	773.2
Ending stocks, December 31....	53.1	53.8	54.0
Total distribution.....	900.8	924.7	963.6
Per capita consumption for food 3/.....	10.3	11.4	11.8

1/ From domestic and imported oilseeds.

2/ Including discrepancies in statistics.

3/ Pounds.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Compiled from official and other sources.

PHILIPPINE DESICCATED COCONUT
EXPORTS INCREASED IN MAY

Philippine exports of desiccated coconut increased in May to 5,618 short tons from a 3,797 ton level in April. Although exports in May 1962 were about 10 percent less than in May 1961, the total exported from January through May 1962 was nearly 8 percent greater than the quantity exported in the corresponding period of 1961.

While the United States continues to be the destination for nearly 90 percent of the Philippines desiccated coconut exports, other countries this year are being shipped somewhat larger quantities.

DESICCATED COCONUT: Philippine Republic, exports by country of destination, calendar years 1960-61, April 1961 and 1962 and January-April 1961-62

Country of destination	May		January-May		January-December	
	1961 1/	1962 1/	1961 1/	1962 1/	1960 1/	1961 1/
----- Short tons -----						
North America:						
United States 2/.....	6,136 :	4,821 :	16,830 :	16,802 :	56,610 :	58,815
Atlantic Coast.....	(4,593):	(3,605):	(12,402):	(12,491):	(44,115):	(44,701)
Pacific Coast.....	(1,102):	(1,099):	(3,073):	(3,235):	(9,569):	(9,758)
Canada.....	50 :	16 :	153 :	209 :	577 :	523
Total.....	6,186 :	4,837 :	16,983 :	17,011 :	57,187 :	59,338
South America:						
Venezuela.....	---	13 :	15 :	33 :	5 :	30
Unspecified.....	---	30 :	---	30 :	5 :	---
Total.....	---	43 :	15 :	63 :	10 :	30
Europe:						
Belgium.....	---	---	5 :	---	43 :	17
Denmark.....	7 :	---	27 :	62 :	68 :	67
France.....	---	5 :	10 :	5 :	15 :	18
Germany, West.....	---	80 :	403 :	297 :	1,878 :	1,452
Ireland.....	---	10 :	20 :	17 :	10 :	65
Italy.....	---	---	---	---	180 :	---
Netherlands.....	26 :	---	46 :	30 :	284 :	172
Norway.....	---	2 :	5 :	49 :	20 :	23
Spain.....	---	11 :	110 :	11 :	131 :	358
Sweden.....	---	---	23 :	34 :	22 :	72
United Kingdom.....	80 :	---	113 :	243 :	77 :	264
Unspecified.....	---	112 :	---	3/ 137 :	1,010 :	---
Total.....	113 :	220 :	762 :	885 :	3,738 :	2,508
Africa:						
South Africa, Republic of.....	10 :	34 :	42 :	91 :	56 :	87
Asia:						
Hong Kong.....	1 :	20 :	1 :	124 :	---	64
Japan.....	---	---	5 :	3 :	3 :	9
Total.....	1 :	20 :	6 :	127 :	3 :	73
Oceania:						
Australia.....	5 :	419 :	256 :	1,047 :	573 :	967
New Zealand.....	28 :	45 :	28 :	280 :	---	98
Total.....	33 :	464 :	284 :	1,327 :	573 :	1,065
Grand total.....	6,343 :	5,618 :	18,092 :	19,504 :	61,567 :	63,101

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Includes Gulf Coast, Great Lake ports, Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

3/ Includes 25 tons to United Kingdom/Germany optional discharge.

Philippine Trade Sources.

U.S. EXPORTS OF SOYBEANS, EDIBLE
OILS AND MEAL ROSE IN APRIL

Exports of U.S. soybeans in April totaled 11.7 million bushels, 0.8 million bushels more than the previous month.

Accumulative exports during October-April 1961-62 were up one-eighth from the corresponding period in 1960-61. Major markets for U.S. soybeans in April, with their percentages of total exports were: Japan 28, Canada 24, the Netherlands 17, and West Germany 14.

U.S. exports of edible oils, soybean and cottonseed, at 169.6 million pounds in April were above the previous month by 114.4 and 10.6 million pounds, respectively.

Accumulative exports of edible oils during October-April 1961-62, totaling 888.4 million pounds, were up more than one-fourth from the comparable period in 1960-61. During the same period, shipments made under Titles II and III of Public Law 480 comprised about one-fourth of the total.

Shipments of soybean oil from the United States in April at 169.6 million pounds, including 17.6 million pounds of foreign donations, were more than double those of the previous month. A large portion of these shipments was made to the following countries: Spain 43 percent of the total; Egypt 20 percent; Chile 10 percent; and Turkey 8 percent. Accumulative shipments through April of the current marketing year were up more than one-third from the corresponding period in 1960-61.

Cottonseed oil shipments, at 29.1 million pounds, including 5.4 million pounds of foreign donations, declined by almost three-fifths from the previous month. Accumulative shipments during October-April 1961-62, however, were up by about 15 percent from the comparable period of the preceding year.

Exports of soybean meal in April, amounting to 104,500 tons, rose by about 2 percent from the previous month. Accumulative shipments of soybean meal through April of the current marketing year were up by three-fifths from the corresponding period in the preceding year. Soybean meal accounted for virtually all of the April meal shipments as well as accumulative shipments during the period October-April 1961-62.

Principal countries of destination for U.S. soybean meal exports during April, with the percentages of total exports, were: France 23 percent; Canada 18 percent; the Netherlands 13 percent; West Germany 12 percent; and the Philippines 11 percent.

SOYBEANS, EDIBLE OILS, AND OILSEED CAKE AND MEALS: U. S. exports, year beginning October 1, 1959 and 1960; month of April 1961 and 1962; October-April 1960-61 and 1961-62

Item	Unit	1959-60		1960-61		April		October-April	
				1/		1961	1962	1960-61 1/	1961-62 1/
Soybeans.....	Million bushels								
Oil equivalent.....	Million pounds	141.4		130.0		7.7	11.7	92.7	104.6
Meal equivalent.....	1,000 short tons	1,552.4		1,428.1		84.0	128.5	1,018.1	1,148.8
Edible oils:									
Soybean.....	Million pounds	3,287.1		3,056.5		179.8	275.0	2,179.0	2,458.7
Cottonseed.....	do.								
		952.8	2/	721.2	3/	65.9	4/	169.6	3/
		503.3	5/	369.4	7/	70.6	8/	29.1	7/
Total.....	do.	1,456.1		1,090.6		136.5	198.7	694.2	888.4
Cakes and Meals:									
Soybeans.....	1,000 short tons	648.7		589.7		21.0	104.5	359.6	670.2
Cottonseed.....	do.	140.2		46.0		.2	.2	36.6	2.8
Linseed.....	do.	62.6		31.0		---	---	26.2	11.7
Total 10/.....	do.	867.0		670.7		21.4	104.7	426.3	684.9

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes an estimated 20.8 million pounds exported under foreign donations programs. 3/ Includes an estimated 4.4 million pounds exported under foreign donations programs (Titles II and III). 4/ Includes an estimated 17.5 million pounds exported under foreign donations programs. 5/ Includes an estimated 140.6 million pounds exported under foreign donations programs (Titles II and III). 6/ Includes an estimated 13.6 million pounds exported under foreign donations programs. 7/ Includes an estimated 3.9 million pounds exported under foreign donations programs. 8/ Includes an estimated 5.4 million pounds exported under foreign donations programs. 9/ Includes an estimated 646 million pounds exported under foreign donations programs (Titles II and III). 10/ Includes peanut cake and meal and small quantities of other cakes and meals.

Compiled from records of the Bureau of the Census and U.S.D.A. estimates.

BAVARIA IMPORTING MORE U.S. POULTRY

A report from Bavaria indicates the United States was the leading supplier of poultry to West Germany in 1961, shipping 140 million pounds, or 34.5 percent of total imports of 406 million pounds. This development was attributed to the high quality of the American poultry.

American chickens, together with Danish, are the first preference of Bavarian consumers, followed by those from the Netherlands and France.

According to Bavarian importers, U.S. poultry (chickens, ducks, and turkeys) is both excellent and reliable. It has met the requirements of U.S. inspectors; weights are found to agree with those shown on the outside of the boxes; delivery terms are satisfactory.

However, experts in Bavaria point out that supermarkets require small, lightweight chickens in smaller boxes for easier handling. It is also pointed out that such a change to smaller packaging need not necessarily increase prices if properly handled.

In the first 2 months of 1962, the United States supplied 35 percent of Bavaria's poultry imports, compared with 28.7 percent in the corresponding period a year ago. Bavarian poultry dealers and importers expect that the U.S. share in the Bavarian market will continue to increase, unless the United States is unable to negotiate a satisfactory agreement with the European Common Market. Bavarian dealers are of the opinion that such an agreement can be successfully negotiated.

INDIA'S SESAME SEED PRODUCTION RISES SUBSTANTIALLY

India's production of sesame seed in 1961-62, provisionally estimated at 409,900 short tons, was almost 16 percent larger than the revised official estimate of 353,900 tons for 1960-61, according to the Directorate of Economics and Statistics of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

The increase in production was attributed partly to the expansion in cultivated acreage, and partly to increased yields resulting from favorable weather during the growing period of the crop. The 1961-62 sesame crop was harvested from 5,561,100 acres which represents an increase of 201,000 acres, or 3.8 percent, from the acreage harvested in the previous year.

The increase in production during 1961-62 occurred mainly in the State of Rajasthan and to a small extent in the States of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, and Andhra Pradesh.

NETHERLANDS TALL OIL CONSUMPTION RISES SHARPLY

Consumption of tall oil (wood oil) in the Netherlands has increased more than one and a half times since 1959.

Used chiefly in the manufacture of soft soaps, tall oil has been rapidly displacing rosin, a more expensive ingredient. As a result, imports of tall oil have increased from 1,405 short tons in 1959 to 4,616 tons in 1961.

Prices of tall oil during the 1959-61 period dropped by more than 35 percent. This was due mainly to sizable low-priced imports of raw tall oil from the United States in 1960 and exceptionally large imports from Finland at very low prices in 1961. Imports from Finland in 1961 have largely offset raw tall oil imports from the United States.

No tall oil is produced in the Netherlands at present; however, a plant for refining raw tall oil to be supplied to the European Common Market is now under construction. This plant reportedly will begin operation in 12 to 18 months and is expected to alter substantially future import patterns.

TALL OIL (Wood Oil): Netherlands, supply and distribution, annual 1959-61

Item	1959	1960	1961
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Beginning stocks, Jan. 1.....	331	295	1,110
Imports.....	1,405	3,363	4,616
Total supply.....	1,736	3,658	5,726
Consumption.....	1,433	2,535	3,638
Re-exports.....	8	13	27
Ending stocks, Dec. 31.....	295	1,110	2,061
Total distribution.....	1,736	3,658	5,726

Central Bureau of Statistics and other sources.

U.S. COTTON LINTERS IMPORTS DECLINE IN MAY

U.S. imports of cotton linters, mostly felting qualities, amounted to 15,000 bales (500 pounds gross) in May 1962, compared with imports of 17,000 bales in April, and 9,000 in May 1961.

Linters imports during August-May 1961-62 totaled 182,000 bales, 54 percent above imports of 118,000 in the same months a year earlier. Principal sources during August-May, with comparable 1960-61 figures in parentheses, were: Mexico 99,000 bales (64,000); the U.S.S.R. 26,000 (22,000); Brazil 19,000 (5,000); Argentina 10,000 (3,000); El Salvador 7,000 (3,000); and Turkey 7,000 (2,000).

INDIA ANNOUNCES ADDITIONAL COTTON IMPORT QUOTA

On June 13, India announced an import quota for Pakistan totaling approximately 100,000 bales of 400 pounds gross (82,000 bales of 500 pounds gross) of cotton stapling one inch or less in length.

Import licenses will be issued to mills on a first-come-first-served basis, with 42,000 bales to be shipped prior to July 31, and the remainder not later than November 30. This is pursuant to the 1961-62 Indian-Pakistan trade agreement, involving the sale of Pakistan cotton for Indian coal. In an effort to encourage more even distribution, India recently announced that no mill may hold more than a 3-month supply of cotton, compared with the 6-month supply formerly allowed.

This import allocation brings the total quantity of cotton approved for import into India to about 714,000 bales of 500 pounds gross. Additional quota announcements will be published in Foreign Crops and Markets when available.

FRANCE IMPORTS AND USES LESS COTTON

Both imports and consumption of cotton in France were at lower levels during about the first 8 months of the current season than in 1960-61. Stocks of yarn have increased and yarn orders are lower. Weavers fared better, with fabric production in recent months continuing at rates only slightly below a year earlier and fabric orders holding up well.

Cotton consumption during the first 8 months (August-March) of the current season amounted to 893,000 bales (500 pounds gross). This was 6 percent below the 945,000 bales used in the corresponding months of 1960-61, but only slightly less than average consumption of 902,000 bales in this period of the past 5 seasons. However, if the rate of consumption during the first 8 months is maintained, domestic offtake this season will total around 1,300 bales--not greatly below last season's utilization of 1,393,000 bales or the 1956-60 annual average of 1,339,000.

Imports in the first 9 months (August-April) of 1961-62 totaled 949,000 bales, 16 percent less than the 1,128,000 brought in during these months of 1960-61. Indications are that total imports this season probably will fall considerably short of the 1960-61 intake of 1,408,000 bales.

Practically all of the drop in imports was in U.S. and Mexican cotton, with takings from most other suppliers about equal to or larger than those of a year earlier. The 289,000 bales imported from the United States during the first 9 months made up 30 percent of total imports, only a little over half as large as the 548,000 bales or 58 percent of the total obtained from this country a year earlier.

Quantities of cotton imported from August 1961 through April 1962, with comparable 1960-61 figures in parentheses, were: Former French Colonies 142,000 bales (86,000); Brazil 85,000 (47,000); Mexico 76,000 (120,000); Egypt 67,000 (39,000); Syria 63,000 (66,000); Peru 38,000 (27,000); Greece 37,000 (15,000); Iran 35,000 (37,000); Sudan 23,000 (20,000); Nigeria 15,000 (1,000); the U.S.S.R. 15,000 (40,000); and Turkey 10,000 (9,000).

Stocks of raw cotton in France at the end of the current season (July 31) are expected to total around 325,000 bales, about 16 percent below beginning stocks of 385,000.

Market activity in raw cotton has been relatively quiet in recent months as most mills have covered only nearby needs. Limited buying is currently centered on attractively priced South American and Sudanese growths for nearby shipments, with interest in U.S. cotton due to increase for fall shipment. French port average offering prices for specified growths and qualities, prompt shipment, specified periods, are shown in the following table:

Country	Quality	U.S. cents per pound				
		Aug. 1961	Nov. 1961	Apr. 1962	May 1962	June 1962
United States....	SM 1"	29.98	30.55	30.50	30.32	30.94
" "	SM 1-1/16"	31.25	31.72	32.23	32.12	32.14
Mexico.....	SM 1-1/16"	31.14	30.38	29.80	29.90	29.94
Pakistan	289F (M 1")	30.77	32.83	32.44	32.21	32.48
Nicaragua.....	SM 1-1/16"	30.11	29.65	29.82	29.45	29.51

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